The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,523—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
—	KASHGAR ..	2621	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
—	GWALIOR ..	2733	500	M. de Horne ..	8th ,,
—	VENETIA ..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell ..	15th ,,
L.	LOMBARDY ..	2726	500	W. E. Breese ..	22nd ,,
—	MALWA ..	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,, 1883.
L.	BRINDISI ..	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
—	POONAH ..	3130	600	J. B. Chapman ..	12th ,,
L.	SUTLEJ ..	4194	750	A. H. Johnson ..	19th ,,
—	SURAT ..	3143	530	A. W. Adams ..	26th ,,
L.	MIRZAPORE ..	3987	600	C. G. Perrins ..	2nd Feby.
—	HYDASPES ..	2384	500	G. Scrivener ..	9th ,,
L.	ROME ..	5013	850	G.F. Cates ..	16th ,,
—	KASHGAR ..	2621	450	H.G. Murray ..	23rd ,,
L.	THAMES ..	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	2nd Mar.
—	VENETIA ..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell ..	9th ,,
L.	GANGES ..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews ..	16th ,,
—	MALWA ..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	PEKIN ..	3000	600	A. Symons ..	30th ,,
—	POONAH ..	3130	600	J. B. Chapman ..	6th Apr.
L.	BOKHARA ..	2932	500	H. Weighell ..	13th ,,
—	SURAT ..	3142	550	A. W. Adamson	20th ,,
L.	CATHAY ..	2982	500	W. M. Roblde ..	27th ,,
—	HYDASPES ..	2384	500	G. Scrivener ..	4th May.

* Extra Steamer.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,200
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROME ..	5013	800	G. F. Cates ..	1st Dec.
THAMES ..	4101	750	W.D. Anderson ..	15th ,,
INDUS ..	3462	600	S. D. Shallard ..	29th ,, 1883.
ROHILLA ..	3500	600	W. Barrat ..	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL Ports on ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..R 500 }	Including	I Class ..R 520 }	Including
II do..... 340 }	wines.	II do. .... 350 }	wines.
III do..... 150 }	With food.	III do. .... 155 }	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not a[illegible] fare.
[illegible] be delivered in LON[illegible] extent allowed in the [illegible] will be charged for at [illegible] the Agent.
[illegible] Steamers will leave
[illegible] ..... 1st Dec. 1882.
[illegible] ..... 13th Dec. 1882.
[illegible] ..... 1st Jan. 1883.
[illegible] carried on board [illegible] am launch, leaving
[illegible] don, available for
[illegible] Brighton Route R 80
[illegible] do. .. 68
[illegible] do. .. 120
[illegible] do. .. 99
[illegible] ooks of information, rates of Freight, &c.
apply to

F. BOZZONI
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....	1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class ,, 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500
WESTOW HALL	2,700	400
HYDAL HALL	2,700	400
SPEKE HALL	2,700	400
MERTON HALL	4,100	500

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
PANDORA (new)...G. Sturli.....		3,800	550	8th Dec. 1883.
BERENICE (new)..P. Crillovich ...		3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS.....A. Tercig		2,000	400	8th Feb.
MEDUSA (new)....G. Ragusin		2,900	550	8th Mar.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS.....A. Tercig		2,000	400	2nd Dec.
MEDUSA (new)....G. Ragusin		2,900	550	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Main Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. CALIFORNIA, 3,410 tons, 1,000-horse Power, Captain WM. YOUNG, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1882.

For passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S.S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 3rd December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 3rd December.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November. 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th November, 1882. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CLAN RANALD, 2,063 Tons gross, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 30th instant.

The S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 Tons gross, will SAIL for MARSEILLES on or about the 15th proximo.

PASSAGE MONEY, TO LIVERPOOL Rs. 450.
,, MARSEILLES ,, 400.

For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 16th November, 1882. Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA. and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins..... ,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

REDUCED PRICES.
RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.
Small Bottles .....Rs.	0 14
Large Bottles ..... ,,	1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

THOMAS'S
EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" PLATES

		Cash Prices
4½ × 3½	per doz. ..... Rs.	2 4
5 × 4	,, ... ,,	3 4
6½ × 4¾	,, ... ,,	5 0
7½ × 4½	,, ... ,,	5 8
8½ × 6½	,, ... ,,	9 0
9 × 7	,, ... ,,	10 0
10 × 8	,, ... ,,	13 0
12 × 10	,, ... ,,	19 0

Special Terms by the Gross.

Sole agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ; PARIS, 1878 ;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.
" 'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—" Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—" The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes.....	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1882.
SEVENTH GRAND FASHIONABLE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

The great sensational DOMESTIC DRAMA in 3 acts entitled the

COLLEEN BAWN or the BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN Miss BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN LOUISE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN BEAU- BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN DET BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN as EILY BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN O'CON- BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN NOR, the BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN COLLEEN BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN
COLLEEN BAWN BAWN BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN

NEW DRESSES, SCENERY, & APPOINTMENTS.

Large orchestra under the direction of DUDLEY WYATT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29.
FOR THE LAST TIME,
PATIENCE

In preparation :—MERCHANT OF VENICE, WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE, TRIAL BY JURY.

Prices as usual. Box Office at the Theatre.
Reservation of Seats at SOUNDY & Co.

BRETTON HALL, ARRIVED 27TH NOVEMBER.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no CLAIM will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November, 1882.

NOW READY,
LETTS'S DIARY
FOR
1883,
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
AT
COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, MEADOW-STREET, FORT,
AND
POONA, EAST-STREET.

B. S. MADON & Co.

HAVE just received the following :—

Allen's Hair Restorer.
Atkinson's Curling Fluid.
Do. Blanc de Perle.
Do. Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Antiphelic Milk.
Barker's Shaving Papers.
Bayrum (Cleaver's).
Bloom of Roses.
Benbow's Cirrosine (Curling Fluid).
Browns Woodland Balm.
Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.
Cleaver's Lily Complexion Wash.
Do. Terebine Hair Wash.
Do. Honey Extract.
Common's Arccanut Tooth Paste.
Everett's Kid Reviver.
Floriline for the Teeth.
Fuller's Earth.
Gayetty's Medicated Papers.
Gilling-Waters Hair Dye.
Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers.
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste.
Gosnell's A 1 Boquet Perfume.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
Locock's Lotion for the Complexion.
Lookyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer.
Mexican Hair Renewer.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.
Pears' Toilet Soaps.
Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion.
Rimmel's Depilatory Powder.
Do. Lavender Waters.
Do. Toilet Vinegar.
Do. Velvetine (a Toilet Powder) of great delicacy.
Robare's Aurioline.
Rossetter's Hair Restorer.
Rowland's Macassar Oil.
Do. Eukonia.
Do. Kalydore.
Do. Odonto.
Saville's Capillary Germinator.
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon.
Vaseloline or Vaseline Hair Fluid.
Eau de Suez Tooth Paste.
Do. Do. Tooth Brush.
Fancy Smelling bottles.
Toilet stands and cases.
Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes.
Hair Brushes of varieties of Patterns.
Toilet Soaps, Toilet articles, and Perfumery.
&c., &c., &c.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

OZO

A Non-Alcoholic Sparkling Tonic for the Brain and Nerves, wholesome and exhilarating. This Beverage is most carefully prepared and the mineral matter held in solution is chiefly in the form of Hypophosphites, thus rendering it far superior to other vaunted preparations, whether of English or Indian manufacture.

Cash price, per doz....Rs.3 0

GINGER ALE

A grateful non-alcoholic Stimulant, wholesome, refreshing, and comforting with a pleasing pungency and bouquet.

Cash price, per doz....Rs. 1-8

LEMONADE

Of unequalled delicacy and possessing the true fruity flavour of the Lemon.

Cash price, per doz.....Re. 1-0

GINGERADE

A pleasant agreeable beverage, made from the best grown Ginger, and containing nothing but pure and wholesome ingredients.

Cash price, per doz....Re. 1-0

TONIC WATER

Unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of the best Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

Cash price, per doz....Re. 1-0

SELTZER WATER

Quite equalling the original in its properties, and more agreeable from its sparkling character.

Cash price, per doz....Re. 1-0

POTASH WATER

Manufactured with great exactitude and recommended as a change from Soda Water, being the best Aerated water for Whisky.

Cash price, per doz. As. 12

SODA WATER

Prepared with analysed Water, duly filtered and highly charged with pure gas, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Cash price, per doz. As. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.					
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.					
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK :—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shank's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P, Shank's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shank's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shank's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS
COURT AND CO.,
21-A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

Cards if posted by the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 1st December will reach Europe before 'XMAS DAY.

A well selected stock of CHRISTMAS CARDS as under :—

Nos.		Rs. a.
1 to 8	Embossed Ferns, Sprays of Convolvulus, &c., Floral Groups, Flat Rose Sprays, Prize Roses, Groups with mottoes, four Jolly Kittens and Grotesque Figures on different tinted cards ; in all about thirty-four designs ... ... At 1 as. each, per doz.	0 8
9 to 13	Ferns in pots, suspended open Baskets filled with Violet, Primroses, &c., Snowdrops, Narcissus, with appropriate Christmas and New Year's verses, Groups of Happy Boys and Girls in the Snow ; in all about sixteen designs ... ... At 2 as. each, per doz.	1 0
14 to 16	Imitation Baskets, with lid to open, disclosing flowers packed in moss, motto nailed on the inner side of lid, Birds in the Snow, being three prize designs; also four pictures of London street Arabs ; in all twelve designs ... ... At 3 as. each, per doz.	1 8
17.	Three-fold cards finely printed, floral decoration, size 4½ by 2½, four designs ... ... each	0 4
18.	Roses, Spirals and Maiden-hair Ferns ; very beautifully printed on a stone shaded ground, the stalks of the roses passing through a paper address tablet bearing kindly greetings ... ... each	0 4
19.	Figures of Girls at the sea-side and in the country, boldly drawn and finely printed ... ... each	0 4
	Four annas cards per dozen assorted, Rs. 2-8.	
21.	Large Upright Pattern with Folding doors Printed in blue and gold with floral wreath and bird centre ; verses in gold on inner sides of doors ... ... each	0 12
22.	A Series of Oyleng Folding Door Cards, with sprays of hawthorn, holly, dog roses, &c., in centre, mounted on a light-blue tinted enamelled ground, with verses and designs in gold ... ... each	0 12
	Twelve anna Cards per dozen assorted, Rs. 8-0.	
A splendid selection of beautiful designs in Satin illustrated with flowers, &c., and with mottoes from as. 12 to		2 0

MECHANICAL ACTION CARDS,
EACH CARD IN A SEPARATE ENVELOPE.

23.	A Bouquet of Roses and Forget-me-nots on a light green tinted card with rich gold border, with a couple of Doves, from between which rises a Floral Fan bearing a seasonal verse.. ... ... each	1 0
24.	Folding Door Pattern ; by pressing tab at foot the doors fly open and reveal children bearing flowers and Christmas greetings... ... ... each	1 0
25.	An elaborate Design ; little boy in front pointing to an upright tablet bearing Christmas verses ; these, however, on drawing tab at head, disappear and leave in their place a fine wreath of Forget-me-nots ... ... each	1 4
26.	The Transforming Bed of Violets, which on pulling tab becomes a Sylvan Bower with Cupid writing with his arrow a loving greeting on a slate : a capital surprise ... ... each	1 4
27.	A very handsome card with view on front and fancy gold border ; a great surprise awaits the recipient on opening same, as seven little Sprites are found sitting at a table with plates and viands before them and being waited upon by a kind-looking lady... ... ... each	1 8
28.	An Envelope-card on floral and gold Dish : the flaps open and flowers and seasonal greeting card rise mysteriously from within ... ... each	1 8
29.	A real Sleigh with People riding and four Dogs harnessed to same, a grand novelty ... ... each	1 8
30.	The Parrot : when closed, this card on both sides bears pretty views and kindly wishes ; on turning the sides over, however, a grandly plumaged Parrot (with real feathers) is found in a gilt ring on his stand, amidst a profusion of flowers ... ... each	2 0
31.	The Bird Cage : this pattern on the exterior is similar to the above but on opening same a sweet little bird in a gilt cage appears ... ... each	2 0
32.	The village Church ; in the porch the congregation are seen taking leave of minister. When closed this card gives view of the people going to Church... ... ... each	2 0
33.	A Golden Screen : on opening which a white dove is found standing in the centre, with Christmas greetings tied with blue ribbon round its neck ... ... each	2 4
34.	Castle in Background, Ladies and Gentlemen (mounted) meeting in Front, ready for the hunt, with hounds, &c., &c.	
35.	A Yacht in Full Sail ; a grand pattern ... ... each	2 4
36.	The Aquarium ; a golden tank containing fish, corals, and shells, with imitation glass sides, resting on an elaborate gold and floral stand ... ... each	2 4
37.	A Golden Swan-shaped Boat, filled with flowers and with Cupid at the helm... ... ... each	2 4
38.	This very cleverly constructed Card, as it opens, shows an extremely pretty conservatory, with ferns, etc. within ; the doors open, and children and growing trees in tubs are seen standing on the gravel without ... ... each	2 12
39.	The Country House ; when open this card forms a completely built house, with birds on roof, lady on balcony, children and young people in the grounds, with trees, stream, and water mill, lamps, &c. each	3 0

COURT AND CO.,
21-A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRY ! TRY !! TRY !!!

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS are a cheap, popular, agreeable, and unfailing remedy in COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all other throat and lung affections.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS have cured thousands, as the press, and a very large number of certificates from Medical and other highly respectable gentlemen testify.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS owe their popularity and very large sale all over India to a rare combination of cheapness with efficacy and pleasantness of taste with freedom from harm even when taken in any quantity.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILL handbills containing opinions of the press, medical and numerous other highly respectable testimony of cures effected, will be supplied on receipt of half an anna postal stamp.

Sold at 4, 6, and 10 ans. per phial by Messrs. B. S. MADON & Co., Hummum-street, Fort, and all medicine vendors and shopkeepers in Bombay and all the principal cities of India.

MANUFACTURER :—S. B. MOTIWALA.
FRERE-ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of JOSEPH BAKER, who lately traded as a Baker, Confectioner, and Ice-cream Seller, etc., European Inhabitant of Bombay—an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the PETITION of ALEXANDER GREEN, a CREDITOR of the abovenamed Insolvent, with its exhibit marked with the letter A, verified by his own affidavit, sworn and filed in this Honourable Court on the twenty-third instant, was duly filed in this Honourable Court on the said twenty-third instant, and whereas the said Insolvent, Joseph Baker, has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter twenty-one, it is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed. Dated this 24th day of November, 1882.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay this 27th day of November, 1882.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT.

1. March .....Madre di Cipra .....Mascalchi.
2. Overture.....Raimond.....A. Thomas.
3. Waltz.....Die Intimen.....Faust.
4. Medley .....Faust.....Fischer.
5. Mazurka.....Boccacio .....Strauss.
6. Fruhling im Madchenherzen...Franke.
7. Overture.....Sommernachts Traum.....Suppe.
8. Waltz .....Gute Launen .....Reichardt.
9. Polka .....Vogelsang .....Fahrbach.
10. Galop .....Reissaus .....Fahrbach.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

SHIRT COLLARS,
THREE-FOLD LINEN, EXTRA DEEP IN-TURN,
TWENTY NEW SHAPES TO SELECT FROM Rs. 6-12 PER DOZ.
CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., Opposite the Esplanade Hotel. BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

WITH the exception of a decline of ½ in Rupee Paper, Reuter's closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date give no news which we have not already noticed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	35,77,580
Public Deposits at Branches	Inc.	,,	3,98,166
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	16,99,542
Govt. and other authorized Securities	Inc.	,,	3,23,725
Loans	Inc.	,,	8,30,704
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	9,27,405
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	2,10,307
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	28,37,168

The actual trade demand practically shows no movement, and looking at the surroundings of the market, we may take it that no change in the official rates of discount are probable yet a while.

Business here to-day has been quiet in the extreme. Telegraphic advices from the Berars report general rains from all the leading markets, and it now seems probable that arrivals of new Cotton may be materially delayed. As regards the ultimate out-turn, it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty, but there can can be little doubt that the out-look is not quite so favourable as it was. We must expect a certain proportion of black leaf and stained cotton in early arrivals of Omras, but it is not at all unlikely that the second picking will show an improvement owing to the rains ; and the Wheat and Seed crops will all be benefited.

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market has been unmistakeably weak. Merchants all seem inclined to abstain from selling, nor are there many bills making in the present state of affairs. We quote ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 7 11-16d. per Rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	
Do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	2 10½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand draft a at ½ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak, with next to nothing doing. Fours we still quote at Rs. 99½, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs 106⅝, but in the latter there is no business passing.

SHARES are dull all round. In Bank of Bombay there is no change at Rs. 786½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 795. Press Companies are weak, and in one or two cases Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet and generally unaltered. Bombay-Burmah Trading shares are Rs. 10 lower.

COTTON to-day has been dull, with very little doing. Prices are unaltered nominally, but there are sellers without buyers at previous figures.

SEEDS are dull owing to better crop accounts and hardening freights. Linseed has receded to Rs. 5-6 per cwt. Wheat is quiet, and with the exception of hard qualities, business is not practicable on home prices.

FREIGHTS show signs of hardening. The California has been filled up for Liverpool at 20s. The a. a. Hampshire has been fixed to-day for Gibraltar and Antwerp at 26s. 3d., with small concessions. A steamer of 1,100 tons for December loading at 27s. 6d. U. K. or Continent, and a stea mer for February loading at 33s. 9d. for Dunkirk.

PIECE-GOODS are not quotably altered. A moderate business is passing, both from first and second hands at previous rates.

COALS are steady at former values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Shares. Am t	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	7p. ct.	7861
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	5 do.	885
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	4 do.	675nl
Exchange Banks.	£ £			
Agra Bank	10 ,000 100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320 250	12½	3 12	97xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

...of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay ...h November, as compared with the ... November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 18. Rs.	Nov. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Deposits at Head Office	80,44,865	44,67,283
Deposits at Branches	21,36,155	25,34,321
Bills in circulation	2,13,45,661	2,30,45,203
Profit and Loss Account	13,400	12,838
Other Liabilities	6,47,651	7,11,360
	4,45,62,732	4,31,46,008
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	54,05,837	57,29,562
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	14,28,160	13,42,718
Loans, on Security of do	29,67,700	33,98,401
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,389	2,792
Bills Discounted	1,24,72,570	1,33,99,275
Stamps	3,128	3,093
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,52,227	...
Amt. applied in reduct the 3,00,000	...	...
	3,17,227	3,17,227
Bullion	...	33,500
Cash Balances with Correspondents	17,89,355	15,79,048
Cash and Currency Notes	2,01,76,557	1,73,39,689
	4,45,62,732	4,31,46,008

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

THE steamer Columbian 1,404 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE ship Bride of Lorne, 1,324 tons, Captain J. Nicholls, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (25 July), with a cargo of 1,880 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G. A. Mackerness, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Lieut. and Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. Wallace, and 58 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 1,900 tons, Captain A. Philp, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Glasgow (24th Oct.), with the following passengers :—Miss Merk, Mrs. Writbrecht Infant and nurse, Mrs. and Miss Bauntze, Mr. Birnie, Mr. Lund, Mr. Briggs, Major Bomford, Mr. Box, Mr. and Mrs. McIver three children and nurse, Major and Mrs. French, Mr. Ogdru, and Captain Alexanderson.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
26	Arabia (s)	Mackerness	Calcutta, Nov. 4.
	Clan Graham (s).	Philp	Glasgow, Oct. 24.
27	Bretton Hall (s).	Hodder	Liverpool, Oct. 22.
	Bride of Lorne	Nicholls	Liverpool, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
27	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.
	Bhownuggur (s)...	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels, were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hampshire, to Gibraltar and Antwerp.
Steamer Clan Graham, to Marseilles.
Steamer Arabia, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
23 Assyria (s)..... Brown ..... Liverpool, Oct. 14.
Assaye ..... McRitchie ... Cardiff, July 27.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 23.—Steamers Bassein, Reliance, and Scindia.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
23 Henzada (s) .... Bombay.
Khedive (s) .... Calcutta.
24 Goorkha (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

California (s)—5 casks glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 10 cases acid, Joosub Oosman.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California (s)—50 cases stout, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 25 cases coal to order, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 25 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 5 cases provisions, A. Nowrojee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

China (s)—250 cases sundries, Ramalljee Allybhoy.
Periem (s)—25 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China (s)—50 cases cognac, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British King (s)—720 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee ; 50 bales goat hair, Ghella Bharmull ; 70 bales skins, Farnham and Co ; 56 cwts gum, Jadhabhoy Ghuplee ; 78 cwts coir yarn, Nensey Ganjee ; 42 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 30 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 8 bales wool, Momed Nuthoo ; 33 bales wool, Bechardass Pragjee ; 50 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 138 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 250 cwts myrabolams, Khurumsey Ruttonsey ; 79 cwts coir yarn, O. Chockram and Coonjee Ally ; 109 bales cotton, Vussonjee Shamjee ; 50 bales wool, Kika Khoosal ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 87 bales wool, Gunsey Kesawjee.

Clan Ronald (s)—68 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj.

California (s)—325 cwts coir yarn, Roysey Amerchund ; 1,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 160 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 150 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 45 bales wool and 45 bales cotton, Damodhur Khimjee ; 250 bales cotton, Hirjee Magsey and Co ; 93 cwts coiryarn, Luckmedass Nursey ; 182 cwts coryarn, Kanchordass Khetsey ; 118 cwts coiryarn, C. Khetsey and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

California (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kepler (s)—21 cwts gingellyseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

China (s)—200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cochin (s)—7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts mowra seed, Volkart Brothers.
China (s)—5 bales carpets and 4 bales mooj mats, F. Rubaltino & N. Co.
Rhodora (s)—150 cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Nursey ; 25,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 900 cwts mowra flowers, Sleeman and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cochin (s)—4992½ cwts wheat and 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Hartlepool (s)—200 bales cotton, John Marshall.
China (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Plainmidler (s)—113½ cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, 209½ cwts raisins and 30 bales twist, Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy ; 169 bales twist, M. M. Abdool Cadur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

French, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Maitland, Surg., on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 27.

Graham, Lieut., K. D. Guards, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Morris, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Karsli.

NOVEMBER 26.

Reid, Surg., from leave, to Nowshera.

NOVEMBER 27.

Keilly, Lieut., 28th Bombay N. I., to rejoin, to—
Walcott, Lieut.-Col., Comt. Dept., on duty, to Deesa.
Pedroza, Surg., on leave, to Pondicherry.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 28.

It is notified for information that the Western India Rifle Association local meeting at Coorla, will take place on the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th of December, 1882, instead of the dates formerly settled on.

There will be Company Drill for C and E Companies at the Oval daily on and after Wednesday next the 29th inst. at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time.) White uniform, helmets, arms and accountrements to be worn.

Letter B Company will compete for the Thorpe Medal on Wednesday next, the 29th inst., at Coorla at 6-30 a.m.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a Green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

. "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the missing demand, ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq. M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have commenced sending patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

McCLUMPHA—SADLER—November 27, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. R. L. Page, William Robert, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late David Sadler.

DEATH.

BIRDWOOD—November 27, at 25, Marine Lines, Nellie Francis, the beloved wife of Lieut. W. Birdwood, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 22 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEE KIRBY—November 18, at Coonoor, the wife of W. Lee Kirby, of a son.
PRIMROSE—November 22, at Tellicherry, the wife of Alexander Primrose, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—RICHARDSON—November 23, at Madras, Graham Stewart Bruce, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Mary, daughter of the late Henry Yarker Richardson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
DACOSTA—BOWERS—November 22, at Calcutta, Joseph Dacosta, of Bhaugulpore, to Victoria Anne, widow of the late Thomas Walter Bowers, of Enampore, North Bhaugulpore.

DEATH.

SOUTAR—November 24, at Madras, James Stuart, of Messrs. Hinde and Co., Tellicherry, 31 aged years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1882.

WHAT military lessons are to be learnt from the recent campaign in Egypt ? This question is a particularly appropriate one at the present moment, when what is popularly known as the drill season is in full force all over India, and according to the theory of the matter, the Army is preparing in a time of leisure and peace for another war. And what are soldiers now being taught with much expenditure of time, patience, and, it must be added—temper ? They are being taught an elaborate theory of rifle-shooting which seems to turn out splendid shots on the range, but which is not of much practical utility in presence of an enemy. They are being taught to take every advantage of cover, and that it is madness for a man to expose himself to the fire of the enemy. On large field days when division is opposed to division, and umpires are appointed to see that everything is carried on as it would be in actual warfare, whole regiments are put out of action for rashly exposing themselves to the enemy's bullets. Now, all the world knows that the exact contrary of all this took place in Egypt. Tel-el-Kebir was "rushed," to use an expressive colloquialism, and was taken at the point of the bayonet in a style which was supposed to belong to the past, as much as smooth-bore guns and other antiquated instruments of war. Here is the description of the attack on Tel-el-Kebir given by the *Times* correspondent, which answers our purpose because it is exceedingly brief and quite untechnical. He says :—"At 5-20 we heard a single shot, quickly followed by others, and in a very short time a sharp rattle of musketry showed that we were observed. For a few minutes this was all that was heard from the direction of the trenches. Then came a round from our rifles in reply, as the increasing light afforded a chance of firing with a definite object in view. The plan of a silent charge was, of course, now abandoned when we could see and be seen by the opposing force, so firing as they went on, our gallant troops steadily advanced till within a short distance of the trenches, when they quickened to the double, leaped the deep trench, and swarmed up the earthworks and parapet, carrying the position in splendid style. Those of the defenders who were not shot were bayoneted." Every military man knows what it means when troops fire as they advance, fire, that is to say, without halting to take deliberate aim. They simply let fly at random, and the bullets whistle harmlessly over the heads of the foe, or plough up the earth at his feet. After a little of this harmless fusillade, there was the wild British hurrah, the short rush, the brief conflict at the bayonet's point, and victory was ours. English—and we are glad to add, Indian—pluck and cold steel won the day, and tactics were nowhere. The best criticism that has as yet appeared on this engagement is that of the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness is neither a great captain nor a brilliant orator, but he has a considerable amount of commonsense, and what he says is usually to the point. Speaking in the House of Lords on the occasion of the recent vote of thanks, the Duke said :—"We may ascribe the operations at Tel-el-Kebir entirely to the mind of one man, Sir Garnet Wolseley. It may be thought that it was very rash, but rashness often shows genius. The question is whether he was justified in being rash. I have considered the attack on Tel-el-Kebir, and I consider the General justified in what he did."

This then, we think, is the principal lesson which soldiers have to learn : that now, as heretofore in all our contests with Eastern races, rashness, or if the word be disliked, then call it a bold initiative, is always justified. It is always safer to attack, no matter what are the odds against us, than to wait to be attacked. Had General Burrows at Maiwand moved straight on to attack Ayoob Khan's army instead of waiting to be pounded by artillery, and then to be borne down by overwhelming numbers, the battle, instead of being a reproach which is constantly being cast in our teeth, might have been another of the many occasions on which a small British force has routed an enemy infinitely superior in numbers. Let us briefly recall what happened at Assaye, when the odds against us were greatly in excess of anything of which the present generation of soldiers have had any experience. It was on the 23rd September, 1803, that Wellesley with 4,500 men came suddenly upon Scindiah's army of 100,000, which was drawn up on a narrow peninsula with one river in front and another in rear. The huge Mahratta army had barely manœuvring room where it was, and Wellesley, seeing his opportunity, went in straight at his foe, without waiting to be joined by Colonel Stevenson, who was at hand with strong reinforcements. The result is well known. The English attacked on the left flank, and after a desperate fight remained masters of the field, taking, among other trophies of war, no fewer than 103 cannon and 12 howitzers, most of which are described as of beautiful workmanship. The Mahratta prisoners attributed the defeat of their army to its being taken by surprise, for though they were aware of General Wellesley's approach, they never dreamt that he would venture to attack them before being joined by Colonel Stevenson. On the contrary, Scindiah had all his plans prepared for an attack on Wellesley in the open plain, when his huge army would have surrounded and crushed the little force of English. But Wellesley instead of waiting to be crushed, took the initiative and demolished his enemy. In this engagement we are told that the Mahrattas left 1,200 dead on the field ; and in the British army the return of killed included 1 lieutenant-colonel, 9 captains, 12 lieutenants, and 1 volunteer ; British soldiers 198 ; native soldiers 428 ; total 649 killed. The total in killed, wounded, and missing was 2,277 ; so it will be seen that Wellesley did not hesitate to sacrifice half his army to secure the desired end, and as he himself had two horses shot under him, some idea will be formed of the bloody nature of the fight.

It may be said that the conditions of warfare are so altered in the present day, that it is of little use to quote the battles of eighty years ago as a precedent for to-day. But though this may be all very well in theory, fighting in practice seems to be pretty much in 1882 what it was in 1803. Had Sir Garnet's troops been armed with the oldest pattern of smooth-bore they would have taken Tel-el-Kebir just as well as they did with the Martini-Henry. In Afghanistan our skirmishes and fights—for few of them can be dignified with the term battle—were usually decided by a hand-to-hand fight, or at any rate by firing at such very short ranges, that one "shooting-iron" was as good as another. The time when adversaries shall pick each other off at fifteen hundred, or even a thousand, yards has yet to come, and indeed seems no nearer to us to-day than it was fifty years ago. But recent events teach us the important lesson that vigour, enterprise, and daring are as important now as they were when Wellesley and his handful of men fell on the great host of the Mahrattas and overthrew them. The war in Afghanistan taught us that it is madness to trust troops to generals who have spent their lives in sitting in an office and writing memos. "by order," and the lesson to be learnt from Kel-el-Kebir is that the days of taking fortified places by assault at the point of the bayonet are not yet over ; and it would be as well if, during the next few months of the drill season, our soldiers were taught that the whole art of fighting does not consist in firing at an enemy from under cover, which may be said to be the modern theory in brief. The late General Brooke—than whom a more gallant and brave soldier never lived—used to complain that the present system of teaching soldiers to hide themselves from the enemy was all wrong. And we think that quite enough has been done to impress on the Army generally the importance of cover, and that it is time to begin a more practical and useful system of instruction. Every one knows that the bravery of British soldiers is apt to lead them to expose their lives unnecessarily, but the proper corrective of this is strict control in time of action, not a system of instruction which, carried to its present length, can only be described as misleading.

IT is to be hoped that the last has not been heard of the extraordinary accident which occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Saturday week. Nothing could be more inexcusable than the collision that then took place, and if it was unaccompanied with loss of life, that fortunate circumstance is due solely to the fact that goods trains only were concerned in the smash. Had one or other of the trains contained passengers, the consequences might have been terrible, and that it was not a passenger train that was run into is a matter to be attributed to good luck, and not to any prevision on the part of the individuals implicated in the catastrophe. The circumstances of the case are remarkable for the unexampled exhibition of gross negligence which attended the accident. The driver of a goods train, feeling himself indisposed, quietly fell asleep between stations, and left the care of the train to his fireman, who had only been taken into the service of the Company a few days before. This man, in spite of the warnings of a cooly employed on the engine, ran through the station of Borwali against a danger signal, and (the line being single) in due course collided with a second train coming in the opposite direction. The driver of the second train was alarmed by the approach of the first, and had reversed his engine and put on the break. By this means he had lessened the force of the collision, and so saved himself and the other men on the engines from death or serious injury. The accident, except that it was due to the carelessness of a driver, and not to the aberration of a station-master, is precisely similar to the disastrous Norwich collision which was attended with such lamentable consequences. Against mental abstraction such as brought about the Norwich catastrophe, however, no human ingenuity would seem to afford adequate security. It ought to be

THE fate of that huge white elephant of the Government, the Hog Island Lift, will be decided by the Committee just appointed to consider the question of dry dock accommodation in Bombay. The Committee has been nominated in pursuance of directions given in a letter from the Government of India to the Bombay Government, dated the 18th October last, and prompted by a despatch from the Secretary of State to the effect that the Admiralty consider it necessary that dry dock accommodation for the largest men-of-war employed on the East Indian station should be provided at this port. We publish to-day the Government of India's letter, which carefully enumerates the chief points the Committee is to consider. In the first place, it is to decide whether the Hog Island Lift, by being renovated, fitted with the necessary appliances, and provided with a small dock-yard establishment on the spot, could be made suitable to the requirements of the Admiralty at a reasonable cost. Even the Government do not entertain much hope of this, however, as the letter points out that in 1877 the Lift was reported incapable of receiving the Undaunted, and it is recognised as doubtful whether under any circumstances it could be made capable of accommodating the larger ships now in commission. The Committee is asked also to decide whether the Lift can be put to a more profitable use by removal to some site near the dockyard ; whether it is worth while repairing and refitting it so as to accommodate the smaller Navy vessels, ships of the Indian Marine, and ordinary merchant ships ; or whether it would not be the Government's wiser plan to sell it for what it will fetch. Whatever may be done with the Lift, Bombay is at any rate to be provided with graving dock accommodation for the largest class of vessels afloat, and the Committee is requested to decide, in the very probable event of the Lift being incapable of conversion, what site is the most suitable. The Government of India left all details in connection with the appointment of the Committee to the local Government, but suggested that Captain Brent's knowledge of marine questions would be best utilised by appointing him President, and asked that "the mercantile and general community of Bombay should be fitly represented." Captain Brent has been appointed to preside over the deliberations of the Committee ; but in the other particular, of the representation of the public, we do not think the Government of India's views have been adequately met. The gentlemen who have been nominated by the Port Trust and the Town Council are decidedly in their right place as members of such a Committee, but they are valuable in that capacity more as professional experts than as representatives of the "mercantile and general community." The Government of India places no limit on the number of members of the Committee, and we think Sir James Fergusson would run no risk of making it unwieldy, while he would add to the value of its conclusions, if he increased the number of members from five to seven, appointing Mr. Ormiston and Captain Morland as Government nominees, and thus leaving it open to the Port Trust and Town Council to name two other gentlemen more correctly representing the mercantile and general interests of the city. It is an excellent suggestion of the local Government that the presence of Sir William Hewett in Bombay should be taken advantage of to ascertain his views as to the suitability, or unsuitability, of the Hog Island Lift and the site for a new dry dock, and one that Captain Brent has, no doubt, taken advantage of.

THE absence of English mails for a week is probably the particular straw which will break the back of the endurance of the Indian public. It has become almost a matter of course now that the mails should arrive on Fridays, instead of Tuesdays. This may be excused on the strength of "blocks in the Canal," which, by the way, have long since become quite tiresome, and if there is half so much in them as the shipping people pretend, there is convincing proof of the necessity of a second canal. The behaviour of the P. and O. Company with regard to the accident to the Malwa, however, does not exhibit any great anxiety on the part of the Company to serve the public. We stated yesterday that the mails and passengers of the stranded Malwa were to be transferred to the Thames and brought on to Bombay a week late. Surely a moderate amount of enterprise on the part of a great company, which has latterly experienced an accession of prosperity, is equal to something more than this. It seems impossible that the mails of the Oriental world should be quietly stored up at Suez for a week awaiting the arrival of the Thames, while steamers are leaving for Bombay every day. If the Company have no steamers available, there are numbers whose captains would only be too glad to take on the week's mails. The passengers will, no doubt, be able to look after themselves, but to other people it would seem difficult to crowd the passengers of the Malwa into the (probably) already overcrowded Thames. But on this point we will, no doubt, hear more hereafter. What concerns us most is the extraordinary proposal to keep back the mails for a whole week. This appears too incredible to be true. If, however, such a course has been proposed, we trust the Indian authorities have promptly interfered to expedite the movements of the Company's officials.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE last meet was at Khangaum, and by daylight a field of eight-and-twenty had turned up, when the hounds were trotted off to the cover bordering the Mahim Creek on the far side of the rifle butts. Half an hour is spent here drawing carefully, but without result ; and Killeena cover is next tried. Here a jack is found, and the hounds give tongue for a little, but throw up after half a mile, and never recover. There is not a bead of dew on the whole country-side, and apparently no scent whatever. The mango garden beyond the Sheet Rock nullah is next drawn ; and then the blackthorn cover, and Bell gives a view-halloo on the western side, and the hounds are quickly thrown on the line, but own to it only for two minutes, and it is evident that hunting jackals this morning is simply an impossibility. But the Master has a big field out, and the morning is comparatively young yet ; so he determines to try Chackla, and off we go there and spend half an hour vainly trying, and as we work southwards the field diverges off and heads home for Bandora, leaving the Master and Bell in cover. One or two of the field, however, hang back a bit, waiting for the Master and hounds to come up ; and by and bye one sportsman cocks his ears, shouts that the hounds are running, passes the word along, and gallops off to Chackla Hill. The word gets passed on to about a dozen of the field ; and by the time they get up to the Andheri-Coorla road they find the beauties are in full cry. The road crossed and the top of the adjoining hill reached, the hounds are heard in cover, baying fiendishly ; and the first surmise is that they have run into their quarry and are killing, but on getting into cover it is found the varmint is inside and the hounds are not. Away they go again, and away we go after them, when the Honorary Secretary gets a view and shouts, "A hyena, a hyena !" and promptly dismounting rushes into cover after him, and makes him break again. This time he turns down the western side of the hill, then north, and away we go up the valley towards Tulsi. Some of us remember the wires which lie across this line, and bear as much to the right as possible ; but the majority forget everything but the chase. By the time we have run a mile from the Andheri-Coorla road the foremost of us get the hyena full in view, and keep him so, with the leading hounds glued on to him, for quite four miles. Then the hounds begin to tail a bit, and the Master, who is leading, sits down in his saddle and goes for the big beast single-handed to try and break his wind, which he succeeds in doing after ten or fifteen minutes' hard galloping ; for the brute lies down in a nullah, completely blown. The field and the hounds come up by degrees, and the latter go into the nullah too and lie down and lap up water quietly by the hyena's side ; and then sticks and stones are used, and the brute breaks again, this time, however, heading back for Andheri, and not for the hills. After another ten minutes of hard going he gets shelter in some thick cover, and it takes another five to get him out. When dislodged he heads back again for the hills bordering Tulsi and Vehar. For another ten or fifteen minutes we all ride our hardest, and some of us are obliged to fall out with horses done up, when he reaches cover again ; and by this time he is so dead beat that one of the field is able to stun him on the head with a stick, and the Master, coming in shortly after, finishes him off with his hunting-knife. When he broke from Chackla it was twenty minutes past eight, and when he was killed it was a quarter to ten ; so that, not counting the ten or fifteen minutes during which the Master and Bell were running him round Chackla cover alone, the run, including the checks, lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. The kill took place half way between Goregaum station and the high hill on the western side of Tulsi, and the ground covered during the run must have been quite twelve miles. It is most unfortunate that so few of the field shared the sport, which was of a nature not soon to be forgotten. Out of seventeen couple of hounds that started thirteen couple are in at the death. The perseverance of the Master, which was the admiration of all who saw it, deserved the success it obtained ; and Bell, the Whip, whose face was torn to pieces by creepers which he had ridden through, so much so that some of the field when they turned up at the death thought the hyena had been hugging him, deserves great credit for the way he rode and the manner in which he kept his hounds together. Moral for those who were not in the run, and for those who nearly missed it—Never leave a cover side till the Master has finished drawing.

On Wednesday morning Co-nor-mere-ee meet is a home one, at Worlee Chowkey, and though we cannot look for much sport on the Flats, still we may get a ten minutes' spin on the open or over Worlee Hill.

THE PROPOSED DRY DOCK AT BOMBAY.

THE following is the official correspondence on the subject of the proposal for a dry dock at Bombay capable of receiving men-of-war of the Eurydalus class, to consider which a Committee—consisting of Captain Brent, Director of Marine, as Chairman, and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Port Trust, the Town Council, and the Public Works Department, members—has been appointed :—

MARINE DEPARTMENT—No. 529.

Bombay Castle, 13th Nov., 1882.

Letter from Colonel G. Chesney, Secretary to Government of India, No. 1069S., dated 18th Oct., 1882, Dockyard.

In continuation of previous correspondence, ending with this office letter No. 821, 3, Dockyards, dated the 4th August, 1881, intimating that the Government of India were not prepared to accept the offer of Messrs. Watson and Company to take the hydraulic lift at Hog Island, I am directed by the Governor-General-in-Council to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in his Military (Marine) despatch No. 230, of the 6th July last, forwarded certain correspondence from the Lords of the Admiralty relative to the pressing need of providing dry dock accommodation at Bombay capable of receiving the larger classes of Her Majesty's ships of war.

Before replying to this despatch the Government of India wish to ascertain whether the hydraulic lift at Hog Island if properly repaired, fitted up with the necessary, appliances and provided with a small dockyard establishment on the spot, could be made suitable for the purposes of the Admiralty at a reasonable outlay.

From the record of this office it appears that in 1877 the lift was reported as incapable of accommodating Her Majesty's ship Undaunted, measuring 362 feet in length, 52 feet in breadth, and weighing 4,036 tons. It is doubtful, therefore, whether, under any circumstances, it could be made suitable for the larger classes of Her Majesty's ships of war now in commission.

Financially, the work has proved a failure, and it seems probable that this will continue to be the case so long as it remains in its present position.

The Government of India are aware that a Committee assembled at Bombay in 1874 and reported on the condition of the lift and the measures requisite for its efficient working. Circumstances have, however, changed considerably since that date. The lift has been of very little use for Imperial or mercantile purposes during the interval. Its gross earnings have hardly amounted to 4 per cent. of the outlay incurred on it since it was handed over to the Marine Department. Serious doubts exist as to whether the structure can be adapted to the classes of men-of-war employed on the Indian station, and it is reported that a considerable outlay is required to put the work into a thoroughly efficient condition.

Under these circumstances the Governor-General-in-Council considers that another Committee of professional and other gentlemen should be convened, under the orders of His Excellency-in-Council to report on the following points :—

(*a.*) Whether, and at what approximate cost, the lift can be made suitable in its present position for accommodating the larger classes of Her Majesty's ships-of-war, and what would be its approximate net earnings from all sources ?

(*b.*) Whether the lift could be, and should be, moved to a more central situation in the vicinity of the Bombay Dockyard ? What would be the cost of this operation, and the cost of :—(i) Adapting the work for Imperial purposes (clause a) ; (ii) retaining it solely for the use of the smaller classes of Her Majesty's ships, the Indian Marine, and ordinary merchant ships ? What would be the approximate net earnings under both heads ?

(*c.*) Whether the lift should remain at Hog Island, be put into thorough repair, and fitted up with the necessary appliances for its efficient working to accommodate the classes of vessels mentioned in clause (b ii) only ? What would be the approximate cost of so doing, and the net receipts likely to be realized ?

(*d.*) Whether it would be better to abandon the lift altogether as a work not likely to be directly remunerative ; sell it for what it will fetch ; and carry

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 27.

The Lucknow Municipality, in an address presented at a levée to-night to His Excellency the Viceroy, state that they, as a body, are deeply sensible of the gratitude they owe to His Excellency for having graciously accorded them and the country at large the benefits of local self-government. They are aware that in some parts of India the boon has been regarded as to some extent premature, but relying on His Excellency's public utterances in Council that what is sought to be established in this Empire is not a system of local self-government founded on English ideas and ways, but a scheme which is to serve as an instrument of popular political education, the Municipality assure His Excellency that, in so far as lies in their power to give life and impulse to the measure and ensure its success, the Government may reckon on their hearty co-operation. They add that a city like Lucknow, the fourth most populous in British India, offers special facilities for carrying out the scheme; its soil is ready to receive the plant of local self-government, Lucknow being free from the trammels of presidency traditions and comparatively young in the annals of Indian history. The Municipality do not desire to use Government as a child, but during the infancy of the measure they feel sure they will receive a certain amount of assistance from it. The address concludes by thanking the Viceroy for honouring the city with a visit, and hoping His Excellency will feel satisfied that the Municipality has not been idle, but that it has done something to make Lucknow worthy of its historic past.

The Fyzabad Municipality presented another most loyal address, and in reply to both His Excellency said he thanked them heartily for the addresses, and could assure them he was very glad he had this opportunity of visiting those important provinces of Oudh and Rhemany interesting spots within the limits of the Lucknow Municipality. His Excellency regretted he was unable to visit Fyzabad, but was well aware that it was a town of importance in the province. At Lucknow he chiefly touched in his address on the important question of local self-government. At Fyzabad also he did so. He said he had so frequently expressed his sentiments on the subject in public, that he would not detain them long this evening. He rejoiced to find in the address, especially that of Lucknow, which more fully enters into the subject, that all entered into the spirit of the Government Resolution. It is the desire of government to introduce a system of local self-government which may be made consonant with the habits of the people and most suited to their peculiarities and idiosyncracies; and he attached much importance to this point. He was desirous the leading inhabitants should be consulted as to what was most likely to suit their requirements on the lines of the elastic system of the Resolution of the 18th May. He had no desire to introduce into India purely English ideas, to prove which His Excellency quoted a sentence in the Resolution to the effect that there may be methods unthought of in Europe which are suitable for India. The Government in India wanted methods most in accord with the feelings of the country in this great peninsula containing so many races and differing in so many respects, and desired that those methods should be carried out in the way which was most suited to the various requirements. He was glad to hear they did not desire to lean on the Government as on a crutch, although he desired to assist municipalities in the early stage of government. He would be most happy, indeed, to help carry out the terms of the Resolution, but that help would be so given as was calculated to preserve to the municipality freedom of action, not to weaken it. He was most desirous to induce the best and most influential men in the country to come forward and take a larger share in the administration, only the Government would do nothing tending to relieve the new local bodies from responsibilities which must attach to them under the system. Their policy in this respect was clear, and since its issue nothing had occurred to make the Viceroy doubt the wisdom of it. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh they had in the new Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner a friend, Sir Alfred Lyall, who would carry out the policy wisely and with due caution and consideration for local requirements. His Excellency hoped that as the scheme gradually expanded it would confer increasing blessings on the people of the province. His Excellency concluded by thanking the municipalities for their cordial welcome.

The Viceroy visited several places of interest during the day, and Lady Ripon left for Benares.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MURDER OF THE DETECTIVE IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The murder of the detective officer last Saturday evening has caused great consternation in Dublin.

MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY.

It is reported that Montenegro has agreed to a compromise respecting Kolatchini.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania left here at 2 p.m. to-day.

MADRAS, Nov. 27, 9-17 A.M.

I. G. steamers Tenasserim and Tigris, from Bombay, anchored during the night.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7/8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ per cent. do.	90¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	114
Bar Silver	52d.
Oriental Bank shares	£16-10
Chartered ,,	£23
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£17-10
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£38-10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cole, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

MADRAS, Nov. 27, 6-55 p.m.—Thunderstorms interrupting communication with Adelaide.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 26.

At 10 p.m.	74·6

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

,, 6 a.m.	72·0
,, 10 a.m.	79·3
,, 2 p.m.	82·7
,, 4 p.m.	81·0

WE believe the Euryalus does not leave for another week. She goes from here to Trincomalee.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. General Merriman moved the first reading of a Bill to provide funds for the purpose of maintaining provincial roads used for local purposes. The Bill was read a first time, and then referred to a Select Committee. The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft moved the first reading of a Bill to regulate the sale of poisons and drugs. The hon. mover explained that the Bill provides for a simple mode of registering all qualified persons who have passed the examination for, or who are in possession of, a diploma from a recognized licensing body, and also all qualified persons who are carrying on business as chemists and druggists at the time of the passing of the Act, and persons who hereafter may desire to commence such business after qualifying for the purpose. The Bill was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, the case in which Daniel Edward Bandmann, manager of the Gaiety Theatrical Company, sued Arthur McCulloch to recover Rs. 1,000 damages for alleged breaches of an agreement entered into between the parties, was resumed before Mr. Hart, First Judge. After the defendant and a witness in his behalf had been examined, his honour held that the plaintiff was entitled to no further damages than Rs. 350, being the expense of bringing out an actor from England, plus Rs. 108, being the balance due from the defendant to the plaintiff. His honour gave a verdict for the plaintiff for these sums and costs.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, John Beeby, an engine-driver on the Indus Valley State Railway, was charged before Mr. Justice West and a common jury with an attempt to murder Mr. Bernard Crossby, locomotive foreman on the same railway by discharging a Martini-Henry rifle at him; with an attempt to voluntarily cause him grievous hurt; and with an assault on Mr. Crossby at Raity in Sind, on the 15th August last. Mr. Russell prosecuted, and Mr. Branson defended the prisoner. After a trial which extended to a late hour of the evening, the jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

MAJOR BARING, Finance Member, Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, Surgeon-General Cunningham, and General Wilson, Military Member of Council, are all at present in Madras.

MAJOR BARING stays in Madras till the 30th instant, and will afterwards visit Coonoor, Ootacamund, and Hyderabad. He will apparently return to Calcutta by way of the Madras and G. I. P. Railways as far as Dhond, crossing by the Dhond and Manmar line to the northern G. I. P. line, completing his journey about the 20th December.

A VISITOR to Bombay who describes his experiences at length in a Madras paper finds fault with the manner in which buggywallahs everywhere, boatmen at the Apollo-bunder, itinerary vendors of fans, &c., in Rampart-row, beggars, *et hoc genus omne* are allowed to annoy people by their importunities. In other respects, the writer thinks, "the town improves every year. A small garden has been laid out on the erst-while deserted common facing Rampart-row; the Cathedral High School progresses apace, and promises to be a landmark, if nothing else; the Prince of Wales' statue is washed periodically (I had an opportunity of watching the interesting operation one day while at tiffin); the new and splendid Bori-bunder station is nearly completed; and Malabar Hill is nightly illuminated by the electric light."

THE members of the India Club, which has been started in Calcutta for Europeans and Natives, held a meeting last week to consider the draft rules that had been drawn up. The Maharajah of Cutch Behar, who has accepted the position of President of the Club, occupied the chair, and besides a number of prominent native citizens of Calcutta, the following European gentlemen were present, viz.:—The Ven. Archdeacon Baly, the Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., and Dr. D. B. Smith. The Club is to be furnished with a library and reading-room, a billiard-room, and refreshment-room, but from the latter, though it will be in a position to supply eatables in good style, and suitable to the various wants of the members, "intoxicating drinks and drugs" are to be rigidly excluded. The great feature of this Club is, of course, that it provides a common platform on which European and Native gentlemen can meet. The projectors of the institution have received encouraging letters from Lord Northbrook, Professors Max Müller and Monier Williams, and Sir W. Muir.

THE yearly increasing number of visitors from England to India has led to certain questions of precedence. Mr. Baxter's presence at Madras last year, for instance, led to an inquiry as to the proper position in the precedence table of members of Her Majesty's Privy Council. A Madras paper informs us that "on a recent reference made on the subject it was ascertained that the practice at the Government House, Calcutta—which amounts to the rule—was doubtful, as no points in the Precedence Code can be determined only by His Excellency the Governor-General. The practice is to place members of Her Majesty's Privy Council between Nos. 9 and 10 on the list of Precedence, and baronets who have no official position in India between Nos. 24 and 25 on that list. Should Mr. Baxter come to India again, he will find himself entitled, as a Privy Councillor, to take his position immediately after the ordinary members of the Council of the Governor-General, and immediately before the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay. Between such persons as the Indian Empire, Mr. Baxter, or any other Privy Councillor, should repose in safety. As regards non-official baronets, of whom we have one among the merchants of Madras, their position in the Precedence Code comes just after that of Chief Secretary to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and immediately before that of Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities. Non-official baronets, in fact, take precedence of Civilians of thirty-one years' service, of Major-Generals, members of Boards of Revenue, Financial and Judicial Commissioners, and the bulk of official 'swells' in India."

THE recent order of the Government of India on the subject of jail industries is not regarded as a blessing in some quarters. In Mercara the public have been supplied with bread from a bakery established in the jail, and are not at all pleased that the supply should be withdrawn. A correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—"Years ago we had to get our bread from the bazaar people. Villainously dirty bad stuff it was, and loudly and long we grumbled and growled, till at last an energetic Jail Superintendent set us free from a régime of slow poisoning by establishing a bakery in the jail, from which we were supplied with excellent bread, and our souls were comforted. Peace and plenty were in the land, and we eat our bread with joy, blessing the name of our good Jail Superintendent. This has gone on for five or six years, but now alas, there is wailing and gnashing of teeth; for lo! the order hath gone forth that no more bread shall be made in the jail, in order that the bazaar man may resume his business of poisoning us for our sins. Now, Sir, I think that Government might make exceptions in a case of this sort. Left to ourselves, and never was a respectable baker in the place. If the order is carried out we shall be obliged to get up a baker from some more favoured spot, with the satisfaction of knowing that he will soon take to the customs of the place, adulterate his flour, and poison us as did his predecessors."

THEY have been anxiously on the look out for their periodical cyclone at Madras during the last few days. Stormy weather they have had,—sufficiently stormy to make captains of steamers chary of entering the harbour for fear they might not get out again,—and heavy rain, over 5½ inches having been registered on Thursday. But the expected actual cyclone had not put in an appearance up to Saturday night. Mr. Grant Duff and Major Baring inspected the harbour while a heavy sea was running on Friday, *apropos* of which a local paper takes occasion to hint that "they could hardly have failed to be impressed with the necessity of having the work completed; for the disadvantage of having the outer wall in its present broken state was illustrated by the fact that the steamer Henzada, lying under the shelter of the northern pier, was in comparatively smooth water, while the Khedive and Goorkha, which had to take up their quarters further away from the north pier, came in for the heavy swell that entered the mouth of the harbour or broke over the surface walls. It appears, however, that the experts at home to whom the question of the completion of the harbour works has been referred, have not yet finally decided on a plan of operations." The paper adds:—"Any one looking at the two large steamers anchored outside the harbour yesterday morning, afraid to enter while the weather threatened to be rough, must have felt that this was not altogether a satisfactory result for the £600,000 spent on the harbour. It must be borne in mind, however, that Mr. Parkes never professed to be able to build a harbour of refuge. All that he promised to do was to ensure smooth-water for shipping operations in ordinary weather."

THE French Geographical Society has awarded M. de Brazza a gold medal.

IN a case outside the immediate range of politics in which Mr. Biggar is personally concerned,—in less ambiguous language, the proceedings against Mr. Biggar, M. P., for breach of promise—negotiations which at one time seemed to point to an amicable conclusion have, the *Daily News* understands, fallen through, and the matter at issue will, after all, be referred to a jury.

LORD DUFFERIN'S stay in Egypt is likely to be of considerable duration, certainly not less than three months. He will, however, retain his post as Ambassador to the Porte, being in the position of an Ambassador "on leave."

SAYS the *World*:—The suppressing an Egyptian rebellion will be admitted to be a more expensive undertaking than had been contemplated, even with the departmental ingenuity which may be exercised in the way of minimising its apparent cost by a not altogether inexcusable adjustment of certain accounts. Including the expense of the Indian Contingent, but irrespective of the financial liabilities arising from the army of occupation, I have information from a tolerably reliable source that six millions will be nearer the mark than four; and it must be remembered that a heavy naval expenditure has been incurred, whilst a considerable outlay for repairs to men-of-war has yet to be met, that cannot be conveniently reckoned in a parliamentary return of war expenses.

THE Ministerial journal was informed that in consequence of the grave differences which had arisen between the French and the Malagasy authorities, steps were about to be taken to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the important commercial interests of Great Britain in Madagascar.

THE Provisional Committee of the new National Liberal Club met in London on Nov. 1 to consider the proposed rules of the club. A meeting of persons favourable to the project was to be held on the 16th inst., under the presidency of a leading member of the Liberal party.

A STATEMENT circulated by Reuter to the effect that five hundred British troops were to be sent to the Soudan was pronounced by the *Daily News* to be without foundation. "The British Government accept no responsibility in connection with the Soudan, and neither English money nor English troops will be engaged in the suppression of the revolt."

A GRUESOME document was lately discovered in the archives at Darmstadt, in the shape of the executioner's tariff of the fourteenth century. For boiling a criminal in oil, the executioner received twenty-four florins; if the wretch was burnt alive, the fee was fourteen florins; and ten for hanging. To break a man on the wheel cost six florins; the fee for the rack was five, and the same sum was charged for branding on the shoulder, or forehead, or for cutting off the nose and ears.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 17th Bombay N. I., on route march to Neemuch, was expected at Poona yesterday. The regiment is due at the other stations *en route* as follows:—Ahmednuggur, 4th December; Aurungabad, 10th December; Ashgarh, 24th December; Mhow, 4th January; Rutlam, 13th January; Neemuch, 22nd January.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVIDSON, Madras Staff Corps, has resigned his appointment of Wing Commander 27th N. I., and is placed on general duty in the Ceded Districts.

CAPTAIN HOWLETT, Madras S. C., has been appointed an attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, Simla, in place of Major Macneil, who officiates as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore.

AN exchange of battalions is sanctioned between Lieutenants Despard (1st Battalion) and Erck (2nd Battalion) Royal Scots Fusiliers.

CONSEQUENT on the five years' tenure of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, having expired on the 21st instant, the Madras Commander-in-Chief has made the following postings:—Major Eyre, Staff Corps, from Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Eastern District, to Secunderabad, in succession to Colonel Roberts, and Major S. E. Atkinson, Wing Commander 5th Regiment N. I., to Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Eastern District.

A MURDEROUS assault by two military prisoners confined in Fort St. George, Madras, upon their warders is reported. The prisoners, Privates Edward Copsey and Frederick Mills, both under sentence of long terms of imprisonment, armed themselves, the first with a shovel, and the other with a six-pound shot, and attacked and wounded Corporal Warnes, one of the warders. Shouts of "murder and help" from the Corporal brought the senior warder, Sergeant Howir to the spot. Corporal Warnes was then lying on the ground, with the two prisoners close to him. Seeing Sergeant Howir approaching, private Mills called out, "Now, Copsey, cook the b***'s goose." The prisoner Copsey then ran at the Sergeant with a shovel and struck him with the same, but the Sergeant wrestled and managed to make for his own room, Copsey following him. The Sergeant then, armed with a revolver, went out into the verandah, when the prisoners, seeing the Sergeant return, rushed up to the verandah, Copsey with the spade and Mills with the six-pound shot. Sergeant Howir raised his revolver, saying, "The first man that advances, I shall blow his brains out," whereupon the prisoners retreated, and a file of the guard came up and apprehended them. On Corporal Warnes being attended to, it was discovered that his face and neck were covered with blood owing to a wound on the forehead, and he was at once removed to the regimental hospital, where he is still under treatment. The prisoner Copsey was convicted by a District Court-martial, in the month of July last, of certain grave charges of insubordination, and was sentenced to imprisonment for 730 days. Private Frederick Mills was recently tried on the same charges of insubordination, and acts of violence, and is also under sentence of imprisonment for 730 days.

THE Committee upon the Reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army, over which the Earl of Morley presides, held its first sitting on the 1st instant, when there was present only one witness in case of the preliminary arrangements in this department for the Egyptian campaign. It was intended that the Committee should sit from day to day during the whole of the present month, and renew its inquiries after a short adjournment. It was hoped that the Report will be ready before the meeting of Parliament next Session. The object in view is not in any respect of a penal character. It is not an inquiry into imputed misconduct. The sole object of the Committee is to discover any weak points that may exist in the medical organization of the army which the late campaign in Egypt may disclose, in order to their immediate rectification.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Band, King's Own Regiment, Esplanade, evening.
Mahim Thanah.—"Rob Roy Brown," 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Arabia (s), from Valentia; Clan Graham (s), Glasgow. Yesterday:—Bretton Hall (s), Liverpool; Bride of Lorne, Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Columbian (s), for Jeddah; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Egmont	Beethoven.
Serenade	Quand-tu-Chants	Gounod.
Valse	Tout a Vous	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Little Darling	M. Curry

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Zambesi left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Clan Graham entered, and the s.s. Miranda and Hatfield left, it on Sunday; and the s.s. Hulton and Bretton Hall entered it yesterday.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENT.—Jadowjee Ramjee, living on the 3rd floor of a house at Doongree De Souza-street, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of sundry gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 910.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Ignacius De Silva was yesterday convicted by Mr. Morojee Cassinath of loitering by night at Breach Candy-road, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Falkland-road, on the body of Mahomed Khan Ismael Khan, aged 35 years. Deceased fell down in a fit and complained of giddiness, and soon after died while arrangements were being made to remove him to hospital. The verdict was that death was caused by heart-disease.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH FUND.—Capt. Russell, Hony. Secretary of the above fund, writes to us:—I have to request you to kindly acknowledge in your paper the following amounts received towards the Seamen's Church Fund:—Mr. Moody, Rs. 10; R.H., Rs. 10; Mr. Jude, Rs. 5; amount collected by the commander s.s. Venetia on board the steamer, £11 13s. 3d., 10 francs, and 21 rupees.

FALL OF THE WALL OF A HOUSE.—The back wall of a two-storeyed house belonging to Dorabjee Nusserwanjee, No. 156, Nowrojee-lane, Colaba Bazaar, fell in on Sunday last. The house was occupied at the time by seven families, who cleared out their property immediately after the occurrence, and the matter was reported to the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality.

THEFTS.—Pundurunk Shridhur was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 50, the property of Venkutish Luximon. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ramjee Hurry was yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing Rs. 22-8 in cash belonging to Vithee, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A COLLISION AT SEA.—The tindal of the pattimar Sumeer, No. 3787, has reported to the police authorities that at about 11-30 on Saturday night he anchored off Karanja, as the weather appeared to him to be too rough to put to sea; and that while at anchor the steam vessel was run into by the Indian Government steamer May Frere. In the collision the bows of the pattimar were injured. The tindal states that he had a light exhibited, and also had men on watch, who shouted out on the approach of the steamer, but no notice was taken of them.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—Monari Dhondee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of giving false information to police constable 751 C, with the intention of causing annoyance to Bappoo Chimajee. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was further convicted of stealing a brass lock, the property of his master. He was sentenced to another term of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW DISPENSARY.—The several charitable dispensaries that have been established in Bombay by the liberality of prominent citizens all do excellent work, and there is room for more such institutions in several crowded and poor neighbourhoods. One such want, which was much felt, has been recently supplied by the opening of a dispensary in Abdul Rahman-street. The population in this locality is rather mixed. Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans all live there in large numbers, and as they mostly belong to the poorer classes, the inconvenience felt was something very great. The neighbourhood owes its new dispensary to the liberality of Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, the present head of the house of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, and is called after the father of the donor. The Ardaseer Hormarjee Charitable Dispensary was thrown open on the 15th of last month to all the poor of the locality, without distinction of caste, creed, or denomination. A portrait of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee is hung in the centre room of the dispensary, and underneath is the simple inscription—"This charitable dispensary has been opened by Mr. Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee in memory of his father."

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

AT a meeting of the examiners for the Previous examination, held yesterday, 94 candidates were declared to have passed the examination, 16 in the second class and 78 in pass. The Gibbs Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, was awarded to Mervanjee Pestonjee Darukhanvala, of St. Xavier's College, for having passed the Previous examination with the highest number of marks in natural science. The Vinayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 180, was awarded to Chintaman Gungadhur Bhanu, of the Deccan College, for having passed the Previous examination with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury:—

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A RAILWAY OFFICER.

John Beeby, an engine-driver on the Indus Valley State Railway, was charged with an attempt to murder; with attempting to voluntarily cause grievous hurt to Mr. Bernard Crossby, a locomotive foreman in the employ of the same railway; and with an assault on Mr. Crossby at Raity in Sind, on the 15th August last. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson for the defence.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury, drew their attention to the sections of the Penal Code under which the charges had been framed. Although the offence was committed in Sind, the case had been sent up for trial here under certain provisions of the law. The circumstances were of a remarkably simple character. For some time previous to the 15th August differences had existed between the prisoner and the prosecutor. On the 12th August the prisoner, who was anxious to see a book called the drivers' shed report, in which engine-drivers entered any representations they wished to make, applied for the book at the prosecutor's house. He was irritated at not getting it. Either the prosecutor was there and told prisoner orally, or he sent him a message, that the book would be subsequently sent him. On the same day prisoner sent to prosecutor a letter, in which he remarked among other things that he was not his (prosecutor's) or his wife's slave. From the prosecutor's house prisoner went to the running shed and applied for the book to Ayaram, a clerk, cursing and swearing, and using language grossly abusive of the prosecutor, and threatening to do harm to both the prosecutor and the clerk before he left the station. Ayaram made an official report of what had occurred to the prosecutor, who initialed the report and sent it on with one written by himself to Mr. Hughes, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent. Subsequently a telegram was received by the prosecutor from the latter officer, authorising him to dismiss the prisoner and pay him up. On dismissing the prisoner, who was a Volunteer, the prosecutor told him to deliver up the Volunteer kit. Accordingly, about 1-30 p. m. on the 15th August, the prisoner went to the prosecutor's office and violently threw down on the table a cap and a book. He then pointed at the prosecutor a rifle with a naked bayonet. The latter, who was sitting in a chair reading, with his feet on a table, raised himself up and struck the bayonet downwards. The rifle went off, and the bullet passed through the front frame of his chair, and fragments of it hit Shamdas, a chupprasie, who was in the room. It was a Martini-Henry rifle; and the prisoner, as a Volunteer, must have known the effect which the discharge would have. A statement made use of by him at the time, which the witnesses would mention, indicated the intent with which he had entered the place with the rifle in his hand. It would be for the jury, upon the evidence, to say whether the letting off of the rifle was an accident or not. One of the witnesses would say that the prisoner held the rifle to his shoulder and took aim at the prosecutor. The evidence would be that the prisoner's intention was to kill, or do the prosecutor grievous hurt. At any rate, the jury would have no difficulty in coming to a verdict on the charge of assault.

Mr. Bernard Crossby, examined by Mr. Russell.—I am a locomotive foreman on the Indus Valley State Railway, and the prisoner was a driver on the same railway. On the 12th August last, about 1 p.m., the prisoner came to me and inquired whether the drivers' shed report had been sent in to the Locomotive Superintendent. It was a report in which prisoner had made a complaint. I said it had gone in, and that he had got a copy to look at. He abused me, saying it had not gone in. The same day I received this letter from prisoner. Subsequently, on the same date, I received a report from a man named Ayaram, a locomotive clerk, complaining of the prisoner. That report was forwarded to the head office with the report which I wrote upon it. The prisoner grossly abused me in vulgar language. On the 14th August I received this telegram from the head office, intimating that prisoner was dismissed. I wrote to him officially that day that he was dismissed. Prisoner is a Volunteer; and on the 15th August I received this letter from him, giving a list of his Volunteer equipment. I received the letter after mid-day. Between 1 and 2 p.m. I was in my office, where I saw the prisoner, who fired at me. There were two men present in the office at the time. I was reading at my office with my legs on the table, which is four or five yards from the door. Gopee was in front of me pulling the punkah. I did not notice the prisoner coming in. I saw him when he almost fired at me. I saw the rifle in his hand. The bayonet had not the scabbard on. He raised the rifle to his shoulder, when with my left hand I struck the bayonet downwards. The prisoner was right in front of me. When I struck down the bayonet, I heard the report of the rifle. The bullet passed through the front frame of my chair. Prisoner drew the gun back, and I jumped up and hit him on the chest. He struck me at the time in so as to bayonet me. I avoided him. I went and caught him by the throat with one hand, and caught the gun with the other. I took him out of the office, and by my order one Allabux took the gun. He was held down by four men. He said he was sorry for his wife, and was sorry that he did not shoot me. He said, pointing to three of the natives, that he wanted to kill them. He said, if he got twenty years for this offence, he would, and he cared not, shoot me and Mr. Windmill, Assistant Superintendent of Workshops. Prisoner was in a furious state of mind at the time. He was searched by the police, and several loose cartridges were found in his pocket. I saw four taken out. At the time the prisoner came into my office he did not show me the breach of the rifle, or say that it was rusty. Immediately after the explosion I saw the chuprasie Shamdas bleeding.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—The prisoner is a married man, and has two children. He was steady at first, but latterly he commenced drinking. I have seen him drunk only once. He was very quiet, and was insolent to me only once. I don't know that Ayaram is a bitter enemy of the prisoner. The person who supplies oil for the engine is Futtehchund. Prisoner complained to me of the quality of the oil. He often spoke to me about the supply of fuel by Futtehchund. Prisoner made notes in his shed reports, which were tantamount to complaints against me. On the 12th August prisoner made a complaint in the shed report. It was afterwards on the same day that I wrote my complaint against the prisoner, and Ayaram wrote his. There is no reference to these documents in the peon delivery book. They were sent to Sukkur specially by one of the carriage cleaners. A man named Anger reported me to my superior for having made for me at the railway workshops a spindle rod. Anger said that he had made the spindle at the request of the prisoner to the fact. Anger also reported that some other furniture was being made for me at the workshops. Anybody who could corroborate that, if true, would be an awkward person for me. I did not tell the magistrate that, when the accused was about to attack me with the bayonet, I called out for assistance to several men, who came out of the shed and threw the prisoner on the ground.

Gopee Nandoo, examined by Mr. Russell.—I was a punkahpuller in the office of the last witness when the occurrence took place. I was standing up, and could see the prosecutor and the door. The prosecutor was sitting in a chair, reading a book. I saw the prisoner coming in with a rifle in his hand, with the bayonet fixed to it. He threw a cap and a book on the table, saying something in English, which I did not understand. He then held up the gun in a position to fire. The prosecutor at once held the bayonet and lowered the gun down to the chair. The gun went off. Shamdas, a chupprasie, was in the room, making envelopes. I was at this time I saw Allabux pass by the door. Prisoner tried to push the rifle at the prosecutor, who laid hold of him by his throat with one hand, and laid hold of the rifle with the other hand. Allabux came near the door and was asked by the prosecutor to seize the prisoner. He was seized by Allabux and Jamal. Prisoner was then taken out, and Jamal, Allabux, and myself, with the assistance of two engine-cleaners, threw prisoner to the ground and held him down. The police were sent for, and on searching the prisoner's person, they found four cartridges in it.

Shamdas Khunda, a chupprasie, was in the office of the prosecutor when the prisoner entered it on the 15th August last. Witness was standing up and making envelopes. Prisoner, on entering, threw down a book and a cap on the table. He had in his hand a rifle, with a bayonet fixed to it. There was no scabbard on the bayonet. Prisoner presented the rifle at the prosecutor, who pressed it down. Witness was injured in the leg by the fragments of a bullet. A struggle took place between the prisoner and the prosecutor, both of whom had grasped the rifle. Prosecutor had with the other hand caught hold of the prisoner by the throat. Prisoner was seized by other persons and held down on the ground. Witness was attended to by a doctor in a few minutes afterwards.

Further evidence was called in corroboration of the above. Mr. Branson called no evidence for the defence. Mr. Russell briefly summed up for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He remarked that every one of the witnesses for the prosecution was a subordinate of the prosecutor, who had his interests at heart, and therefore was put in a somewhat unfavourable light. A great portion of the evidence, said the learned counsel, must therefore be received by the jury with caution. If the prosecutor thought it proper to put a certain complexion on the affair between himself and the prisoner, how easy it was to put the idea into the minds of his subordinates. After speaking to the prisoner, prosecutor might have shouted out, "O I am being murdered!" and the cry would certainly be taken up and echoed by every one of the men employed under him. He had greatly exaggerated the circumstances which, not strong in themselves, could in his thinking tell against the prisoner. For instance, the prosecutor tried to prejudice prisoner by saying he was given to drinking when in cross-examination he admitted he had seen him drunk only once. Even that was disproved by the probabilities of the case, for prisoner wrote his report soon after the time when the prosecutor said he saw him drunk. He (prisoner) was deposed to have been a man of steady and quiet habits, with a wife and a family dependent upon him. What conceivable good could such a man hope to do his wife and children by getting suddenly violent? The fact was that the prosecutor had maligned and misrepresented the accused in every possible way. There was no evidence to show that the accused knew on the 15th August that he had been dismissed; or that his dismissal was the result of any reports made by the prosecutor. The counsel for the prosecution did not venture to ask the witnesses whether the statements made in the prosecutor's reports were true; and Mr. Branson said he was not bound to cross-examine on a point which had not been clearly established. There was an absence of motive for the prisoner's committing the serious offence with which he was charged, and thereby subjecting his wife and family to destitution and misery.

His lordship summed up at considerable length. The jury, after a consultation for a quarter of an hour, found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

The Court adjourned at 7-45 p.m. until this (Tuesday) morning.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of this company was held last week for the purpose of considering whether the company should be wound up or continue working. It was then proposed that "the board be, and is hereby, authorized to continue the work so long as the company's mining advisers consider there is any chance of finding gold in payable quantities, and so long as funds are available." To this Mr. Macfarlane proposed the following series of amendments:—"(1) That all further work be abandoned and the company be wound up voluntarily. (2) That C. A. Turner, Esqr., be appointed the sole liquidator of the company, and that his remuneration be fixed at a commission of two per cent. on the amount of the assets of the company realised by him. (3) That the liquidator be requested to employ a firm of solicitors, who have been unconnected with the promoters of this company, and that all the necessary steps be taken by the liquidator to recover from the promoters of the company, or from the vendors, such sum or sums of money as, in the opinion of counsel, may be probably or possibly recovered." The resolution having been carried, Mr. Macfarlane demanded a poll, which took place yesterday. The result was very largely in favour of going on with the enterprise; about 950 being in favour of the original proposition, and 150 in favour of Mr. Macfarlane's amendments.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Legislative Council of Bombay met yesterday morning at the Secretariat, when there were present—H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Major-General Merriman, C. B., R. E., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. S. D. Sassoon, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., the Hon. C. Gonne, the Hon. W. M. Macaulay, the Hon. Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Khunderao Vishvanath Raste.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1214, dated the 13th October, 1882, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill (No. 6 of 1882) to amend the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1265, dated the 23rd October, 1882, stating that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has given long and careful consideration to the Bill (No. 3 of 1882) to amend the Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 (Stuart Act), and has, with much reluctance, come to the conclusion that he would not be justified in according to it his assent.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1377, dated the 10th November, 1882, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill (No. 5 of 1882) to provide for the levy of fees for the use of public landing-places.

MAINTENANCE OF PROVINCIAL ROADS USED FOR LOCAL PURPOSES.

The Hon. Major-General C. J.-Merriman moved the first reading of Bill No. 7 of 1882, a Bill to provide funds for maintaining provincial roads used for local purposes. He said,—I desire in int roducing this Bill to offer a few general remarks explanatory of the necessity for this legislation, and further to render, if possible, the measure itself in other more clear. In the first place, then, it must be borne in mind that while provincial roads run right through our large civil and military stations no case can possibly be made out, so far as the ordinary provincial traffic of the country is concerned, for maintaining those roads within the limits of those stations in a higher or better state of efficiency than they are proposed beyond those limits. It consequently follows that every rupee so spent in excess of such actual requirement is

stating that he was ill on the day of the dismissal of the suit. Mr. Kirkpatrick said the affidavit, which was unaccompanied by a medical certificate, was insufficient; and the present application was too late. His lordship refused the application, with costs.

NOVEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-82—Tyabjee and D—Oodhowjee Vussonjee vs Jumnadass Bapujee—Jefferson B. and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

97-81—M. H. Khan—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and another vs D. C. Lobo and another—R. M. Sayani.
319-81—Shapoorjee and T—Jugjiwandas Purmanundass *alias* Jumnadas Purmanundass vs Roopa Prema—M. M. Munshi.
115-80—Chalk and W (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridass vs Itchalal Wandrawundass and others—Macfarlane and E.
36-81—Smith and F—Moolibai vs J. H. Grant—Crawford and B. For settlement of issues.
20-82—Jefferson B. and D—Hajee Abdool Vyed Oosman and another vs Becher Ramsen and others—Payne and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

240-80—Tobin and R.—The L.B. and M. Bank vs. Khimjee Poonsey and another.
317-80—Craigie L. and O.—Thucker Canjee Luckmidas vs Thucker Canjee Heerjee and another.
485-80—M. H. Khan—Bechun Becbee vs. W. W. Taylor—Hearn C. and L.
161-81—Tobin and R.—Govindas Bulakidas and another vs. Luchminarayen Kadirmul and another.—Pestonjee R.
506-81—Venayekrao H.—Morarjee Hurdas vs. Dhondiram Oomerchund and another.
525-81—In person—Jafferjee Abdoolally vs. Abdoolhoosen Dawoodbhoy and another.
138-82—Mooljee and B.—Narrondas Anundjee vs. Jumnavahoo—Shapurjee and T.
186-82—Shamrao and P.—Avabai and others vs. Anundrao Bhasker.
257-82—Craigie L. and O.—The Gordon Mills vs. Shamjee Dayal.
258-82—Craigie L. and O.—The Gordon Mills vs. Thucker Mowji Essur.
259-82—Craigie L. and O.—The Gordon Mills vs. Thucker Kessowjee Essur.
270-82—Macfarlane and E.—Gopaljee Canjee vs. Anunji Bhowan.
296-82—H. Bicknell—Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mistri vs. Borah Abdoolally Moosajee.
298-82—H. Bicknell—Ajramal Harjee vs. Nursoo Dhurmajee.
306-82—M. H. Khan—Mooltanji Assaram Vussondas and another vs. Memon Cassum Haji Oosman and another.
315-82—Venayekrao H.—Nagurdas Nayalchund and another vs. Shunker Pandoo Nagweker and another.
321-82—Tobin and R.—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and others vs. J. A. M. Macdonald.
332-82—Shapurjee and T.—Goculbhoy Moolchund vs. Jumnadas Assaram and another.—Jefferson and B. and D.
374-82—J. C. Cama—Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas vs. Mookadam.
376-82—In person—Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah vs. Dorabjee Framjee Colah.
377-82—Hore C. and B.—Thucker Gangjee Akhai vs. Thucker Soonderjee Jairam.
378-82—Janardhun and H.—Munchabai vs. Dhondu Luksh man Surve.
379-82—Janardhun and H.—Munchabai [vs. Raghow Bhikaji.
383-82—Janardhen and H.—Munchabai vs. Andajee Punjaji.

Long Causes.

26-81—In person—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Cumroodin and C. vs Gulam Mohidin bin Dadoo Meya, &c—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.
283-82—Prescot and W.—T. F. Punnett vs Heerji Govindji and another—R. M. Sayani.—Part heard.
313-82—M. H. Khan—Hemandass Kevalram vs Thucker Poonja Javat and another—Balkrishna and B.
4-80—Prescot and W—R. P. Harding vs E Rammell—Chalk and W.

BENGAL.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Mr. Passols and Baboo Bama Churn Sircar were charged in the Calcutta Police Court, before Mr. G. H. Henderson, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,000, and attempt at cheating in respect of Rs. 723. The prosecutors are Messrs. Burn & Co., contractors. Mr. Barrow, in opening the case, said that the complainant's firm had entered into a contract with the Bengal Central Railway Company to execute certain earthwork at the junction between Baraset and Dum-Dum. The first defendant, as Superintendent, in the employ of complainant's firm, supervised the work, which was entrusted to sub-contractors, one of whom was the second accused. Payments were made to the second defendant from time to time for the work he executed, and the bills were signed by the first accused as correct. After a portion of the work had been executed, the Railway Company communicated with complainant's firm to the effect that they would complete the work themselves, and requested them to discontinue the work. For this purpose, Mr. Nickell, an engineer in the employ of the complainant's firm, together with the engineer [illegible] of the Railway Company, went up to the [illegible] between Baraset and Dum-Dum, and held [illegible]sary survey on the work executed, as well [illegible]remained to be executed. To their surprise [illegible]overed that the amounts which the second [illegible]t had been paid and for which bills had [illegible]ed by the first as correct, were a great [illegible]xcess of the work performed. When Mr. [illegible]rrived in Calcutta, he found both the accusing payment of a bill which constitutes the [illegible]rge. The bill had been passed for payment, and accused were about to receive the money when Mr. Nickell stopped the same. The circumstance was reported to Mr. Aitchison, a partner of the firm, who sent for Mr. Passos, and demanded an explanation of his conduct. Mr. Passos was mute, and Mr. Aitchison added that he would not be doing his duty to the firm if he did not make him over to the police. Proceedings were then instituted by the complainant's firm, particulars of which have been reported in previous issues. Defendants pleaded not guilty. Evidence was gone into, after which the case was adjourned.

MADRAS.

COBRAS AT BANGALORE.—Yesterday (Wednesday) a cart-man claimed payment of the usual reward from the Cantonment Market Sergeant, for the destruction of no less than six cobras, some of them being of very lage dimensions. The man was evidently proud of his feat; he had his victims conspicuously displaysd on the side of his cart as he journeyed along.—*Bangalore Post.*

REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF SHARKS.—A number of sharks having been observed prowling about the harbour, the Deputy Master Attendant of Madras, offers the following rewards for the capture of sharks in the harbour, and stipulates that the captors will be allowed to appropriate the fish, leaving only the tails in his office. Sharks over five feet Rs. 4, and from three to five feet Rs. 2.—*Madras Mail*

DR. BURGESS IN MADRAS.—This gentleman, who has been deputed by the Government of India to investigate and report upon the various archæological remains in this Presidency, is now in Madras, and will shortly proceed on a tour to some of the districts. In the beginning of this yeas, he made excavations at Amravati, and sent interesting relics to Central Museum. He has also made valuable discoveries at Juggiapettah and other places in the Kistna District.—*Madras Times.*

THE WYNAAD CLUB, MANANTODDY.—This Club is to be closed, owing to the paucity of members. A general meeting was held on the 9th instant at Manantoddy, and Messrs. Dawson, Puddicombe, Smith, and Richmond, were appointed as members of the Liquidating committee, and it was resolved that the affairs of the Club be wound up from that date. Mr. C. T. Wilkins, the late Honorary Secretary of the Wynaad Club, Manantoddy, mooted the proposal of establishing a proprietary club—*Madras Mail.*

ACCIDENT ON THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—Capt. W. H. Conker, the Junior Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, proceeded by Tuesday night's mail train to Bangalore to hold an inquiry—as inspecting officer under the rules laid down by the Government of India for the investigation of serious railway accidents—into the circumstances of a collision which recently occurred near Seringapatam on the Mysore State Railway, which resulted in the death of a servant of the Company.

STORMY AND RAINY WEATHER.—Yesterday (Thursday), was a regular monsoon day in Madras. The rain hardly ceased during the whole day, and occasionally it poured very heavily. We find, on inquiry, at the Observatory, that 5·38 inches of rain were measured. To this may be added 0·62 inches which fell this morning. Another fall of three inches would bring us above the average rainfall to date, but we still want 8 inches more before the end of the year. There seems considerable probability of our getting it, for there are indications of a cyclone in the Bay, and we shall probably have more stormy weather before it turns fine again. An unusual feature in yesterday's weather was that the temperature became 7 degrees warmer after 4 p.m. than it was between 1 and 2 p.m., the usual time of maximum temperature; and at 10 p.m. last night, the temperature was colder than at any subsequent hour till daylight.—*Madras Mail.*

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The Hon. Evelyn Baring, the Finance Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Baring, arrived this (Friday) morning by rail, and proceeded to Government House, where they are the guests of H. E. the Governor. Then Hon. A. MacKenzie, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been on board the Khedive outi side the Harbour since last night, experiencing no doubt a goood deal of "up and down motion" that may, on the beautiful principle of good coming out of evil, have some effect in hastening the decision of the Government of India and the Secretary of State as to what should be done towards completing the ahrbour, and making it tolerable secure against the breakers coming in from the Bay of Bengal. About 3' o'clock this afternoon the Khedive ventured to come inside the Harbour, though the *Goorka*, which arrived this moruing from Gondon, still remains at anchor outside. Mr. Mackenzie 's also bound for Government House. Another passenger on board the Khedive who is bound for Madras, is Surgeon-General Cunningham, of the Indian Medical Department. General Wilson, the Military Member of Council with the Government of India, accompanied by our old Madras friend Major Kenny-Herbert, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department of the Government of India, will arrive in Madras on Monday by rail from Secunderabad.—*Madras Mail.*

THE LATE MR. F. H. WOODROFFE, C. S.—We regret to announce the death at Bournemouth, in England, of Mr. Francis Henry Woodroffe, District and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore. We believe that Mr. Woodroffe had been in weak health for some time past, and he proceeded home on furlough in June last. He entered the Civil Service in 1862, and has served in various districts during the last twenty years, chiefly in the judicial branch. It may be mentioned, as an instance how civil servants are moved about from district to district nowadays, that Mr. Woodroffe served in no less than thirteen out of the nineteen Madras districts. In some districts, indeed, he served two or three times, and at comparatively short intervals. Mr. Woodroffe's decease will afford the Government an opportunity of giving Mr. Gribble that promotion according to seniority, which for his official sins has been denied him on the last three or four occasions. There are still five men who entered the Madras Civil Service in 1863 who have not yet obtained their pucka appointments as Collector or Sessions Judge, viz., Messrs, J. D. B. Gribble, G. McWatters, N. A. Roupell, J. B. Spedding, and C. A. Galton. It is possible that in the division and re-arrangement of districts which is now under consideration, there will be an addition to the ranks of Collectors and Sessions Judges. The late famine demonstrated that our revenue administration is undermanned, while the High Court reports seem to indicate a deficiency of District Judges.—*Madras Mail.*

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Bombay. April 1, 1881.

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H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Hotel, Parell-road, Byculla, the stock in trade, furniture, glass, crockery, and plated ware, billiard table, good will, license, &c., the property of the above Hotel.

The whole of the above will be put for sale in one lot, but in the event of the whole not being sold immediately after all the furniture, &c., will be sold in separate lots.

The inventory can be seen on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 1st December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Sassoon's Dock, in the tent lately in the occupation of J. F. Hutchinson, Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., rich China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, &c., the same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, biscuit box, toast rack, sardine box, tea set, egg boiler, tea kettle, a set of best plated spoons and forks in case, 12 pair fruit knives and forks in case, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery good table lamps, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces sideboard, cupboard for glasses, dining-room arm chairs, very handsome circular table with marble top, new Madras pattern pier tables, oval side, oblong, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, rocking, Alexandria and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, covered centre flower-stand, a mahogany cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., a three light hanging argand lamp, first-rate oil paintings, and chromolithographs in gilt frames, Parisian figures under glass domes, China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, handsome double iron four-post bedsteads, Madras pattern camp cots, reclining and half-backed couches, almirah with plate glassdoor, wardrobe, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horses, meatsafe, with shelf, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 4 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Amerchund Lalljee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Rehmoobhoy Mahomed, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece of parcel of fazundary land or ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side, of Chinch-bunder, third row, in the sub-district of Mandevie, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Rehmoobhoy Mahomed and his tenants, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and now under No. 26, standing in the name of the said Rehmoobhoy Mahomed, containing by admeasurement one hundred and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chinch-bunder third row, on or towards the west by the Chinch-bunder second row and or towards the north by the house of Bhicajee Eduljee, and on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Framjee Settna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 18th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, large handsome English almirah with glass doors, handsome large fish aquarium on stand with gold fish, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong black Australian horse, a handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, a handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, sets of plated and brass-mounted single harness, and also if not previously disposed of by private sale) a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Sohoene," a handsme oakwood harmonium with 12 stops, &c., &c., the property of ALFRED D. SAUNDERS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell on commission at their rooms, an invoice of 23 cases Japanware, consisting of handsome awata shippo vases, awata shippo pots and covers, awata shippo jars and covers, awata tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the old *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow-street, a large quantity of hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich tea and dessert sets, plated ware, writing desks, date boxes, and tea caddies, and sundry samples of glassware, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th November, 1882.

MESSRS. GLENROY & Co., offer for sale on account of their several constituents a large and varied collection of CHINA and JAPAN CURIOSITIES, the sale to commence from the 16th November up to 4th December 1882. And the REMAINING PORTION will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises of Messrs. GLENROY & Co., opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

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Our prices include duty and dues. We charge no profit on the advance, nor do we take any discount off such. We subjoin particulars of a few of our well-known Brands.

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MEDOC. Rs. 14-0. ST. ESTEPHE. Rs. 16-8. ST. JULIEN. Rs. 22-0. CHATEAU LAROSE Rs. 24-0.
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DINNERS from 5 p.m. until 8-30 p.m.
COLD HAM AND HAM SANDWICHES, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., &c., always ready.
TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,

OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST OPENED,

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW FRENCH FEATHERS,
NEW LYONS SILKS,
NEW BLACK AND WHITE DAMASSE,
NEW MERINOS, ALL SHADES.

THE QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SAMPLES UPON APPLICATION.

PRICES THE SAME AT BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS.

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, AND RAMPART ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.
SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.
MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

Fifteen Rupees. Twenty Rupees. Thirty-four Rupees. } THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected; or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881 Sole Agents.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."
SMELLS VANISH.
CURES
ALL AND EVERY KIND OF SKIN DISEASE IN MAN OR ANIMALS, MANGE,
BARSATI THRUSH,
DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES),
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.
NO STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
OF ALL AGENTS.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 63, MODY BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

TO BE HAD:
BOMBAY:—TREACHER & CO.; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FERNANDES & CO.; B. S. MADON & CO.; B. K. NANDODKAR; H. F. OOTTUNWALLA LAWSON & CO. and Dr. SANOJEE JAIRAM.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.

TENTS ! TENTS !! TENTS !!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms...	... 32 by 22
Do. ... do...	... 31 by 21
Field Officers	... 29 by 17
Captains...	... 24 by 14
Rowtee...	... 24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses...	...

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltems	.. 18 by 14
Do.	.. 14 by 14
Hill Tent	.. 12 by 12
Do.	... 10 by 10
Staff Officers...	... 12 by 12
Bechoba Tent...	... 12 by 12
Do.	... 10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses...	...
Rowtee in Circular form..	
Necessary	.. 5 by 5
Do.	.. 4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers Weighing ..	... 200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	... 150 lbs.
Do. Officers	... 80 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	...
Lascar Pal	...

All applications addressed to the undersigned will ceive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.
ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambera, near Baboola Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MISS LOUISE POMEROY, with her GREAT DRAMATIC AND COMEDY COMBINATION, will appear at the GAIETY THEATRE during the Season.

DAVE CARSON, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

Miss POMEROY has enjoyed a most prosperous season at Brisbane, from whence she was to take her Company on to Sydney to play ten nights, after which she embarks for India, and should reach Calcutta by the next mail, due on the 22nd instant.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES "INDIAN DAILY NEWS," THURSDAY, NOV. 9TH, 1882.

To the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.—India's own Entrepreneur for the past 21 years. A subscription never asked for and now none required.—I remain, The Public Obdt. Servant, DAVE CARSON.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STEET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., LD.

TENDERS are invited for the following Contracts :—

I. For the CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY between Gadak and the Toongabudra River, a distance of 50 miles.

II. For the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE across the Toongabudra River, with 35 stone arches of 60 feet span.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Company in [illegible] or after the 27th November, 1882.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned endorsed "Tender for (I) Gadak and Toongabudra Railway" or "Tender for (II) Toongabudra Bridge" received, not later than the 15th December.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. M. STEWART,
Poona, 18th November, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDRES will be received at NOON in December next, at the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, FOR CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend :—

Bombay	Cotton Suttrungees, under Schedule No. 19	On 7th December 1882.
Poona		
Ahmednagar..		
Belgaum.....		
Ahmedabad ..	Cotton Sheets, under Schedule No. 20	
Deesa		
Mhow		
Neemtich		
Meerabad..	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads under Schedule No. 16	Do. 11th do.
Karachi		
Hyderabad ...		
Baroda.....	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads under Schedule No 16.....	Do. 11th do.
Bombay	Spirits of Wine rectified under Schedule No. 40..	
	McDougall's Disinfecting Powder, under Schedule No. 41	Do. 13th do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied